

FORCED LABOUR CAMPS FOR AFRICAN YOUTH

Govt's "Solution" To Unemployment Problem

PORT ELIZABETH. UNEMPLOYMENT in this city is assuming alarming proportions, and already its effects are beginning to tell. The number of fairly well-dressed people who stop one on the street and ask for bus fare, or a shilling to buy half a loaf of bread and a bottle of cold drink, is increasing.

Some of the men who have started begging have been out of employment for a long time and are no longer drawing unemployment benefits.

The position is worse among the African workers. Their plight is hidden from the public eye. Thousands of people seeking employment spend tedious days at the Labour Bureau. In most cases they are referred to the District Labour Bureau where they are offered work in rural areas. In effect that means the farms.

A large number are sent out to the reserves together with their families who are not allowed to occupy a municipal house in the absence of the man. Those who have escaped being endorsed out are finding it increasingly difficult to pay their rents. As a result more

and more families are being thrown out of houses. Hundreds more workers are idle because some of the biggest factories, like the canning ones, have laid off workers until the fruit season opens towards the end of the year. Yet some of the factories that employ a large number of workers are only working short time.

LABOUR CAMPS The growing unemployment has affected the teenagers on a pretty big scale. As a result the Bantu Affairs Department is making wild suggestions that can only be expected from an administration such as that of the Nationalist Government. The officials express grave concern at the number of teenagers who squat at street corners in the township throughout the day. It is estimated that there are well over 1,000 such boys.

To remedy the situation the BAD recommends the creation of a Civilian Protection Service (CPS) to combat juvenile delinquency in the township.

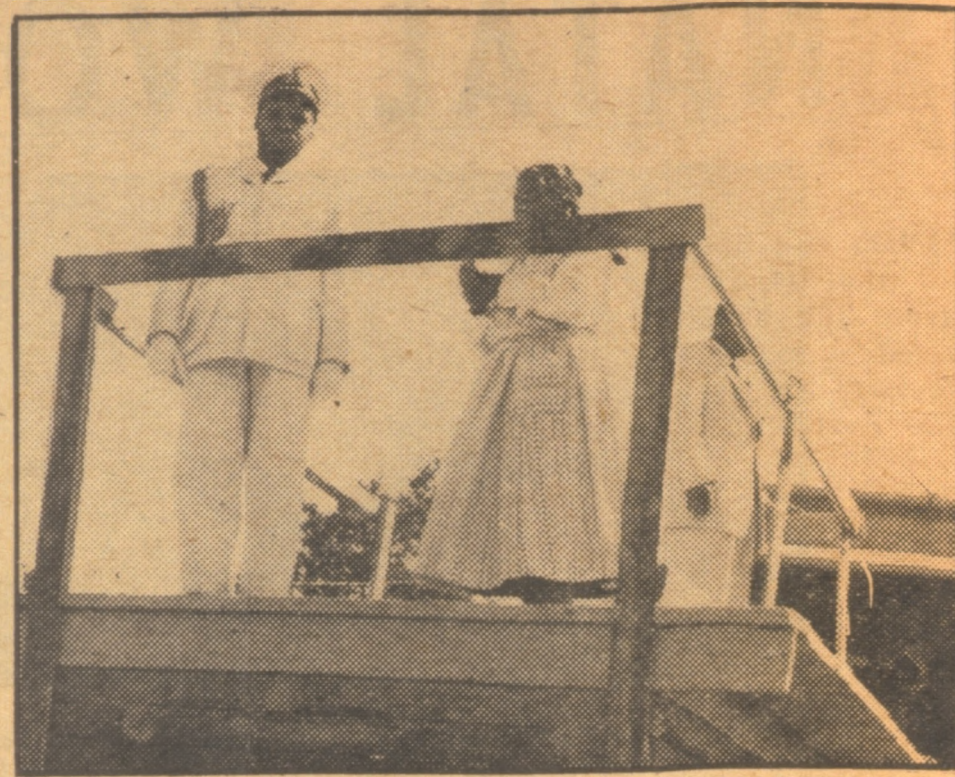
In addition the B.A.D. is recommending the establishment of youth labour camps, where the jobs

would be supervised by B.A.D. officials. It is proposed that the youth in such camps would be used for the "levelling of large areas of land or beach front."

NO GOOD Asked to comment on these suggestions, the Secretary of the ANC at New Brighton said: "No good." He pointed out that in the past the Administration had used the CPS to terrorise people who went about their business in the township. They beat up anybody they met on the streets at night. He said some of the Municipal police were even now organising and leading such groups.

He said the solution lay in the removal of the cause: Get rid of the Nationalists and apartheid; remove all colour bar laws and there will be employment for all.

In the meanwhile the lifting of the ban on meetings would help to relieve the position. Before the ban on meetings at New Brighton about 6 years ago there were hardly any cases of juvenile delinquency. The leaders could speak to their people. Now only the Government is allowed to speak.



ABOVE: Newly enthroned as Chief of the BaPhokeng is Chief Edward Patrick Lebone Molotlegi, here dressed in his white naval uniform as he surveys his people from the dais erected for the ceremony of his installation.



RIGHT: Exiled Chief Morena Paulus Mopeli, deported from his Witzieshoek home because he sided with his people against the Government in the fight against cattle culling and the rehabilitation plans of the authorities.

SOVIET MAN IN MOON SOON

Continued from page 1 of the world's first Sputnik it became obvious that Soviet rockets were powerful enough to reach the moon.

At the same time, if it is borne in mind that the Earth and the Moon constantly move in relation to one another, then it becomes clear how difficult it is to ensure the exact movement of a rocket in time and space in order to make it meet the moon as it passes around the Earth. This precision must be provided so that the rocket will reach the set goal in a fixed time.

To accomplish this it was necessary to develop equipment capable of developing gradual speeding-up of one stage of the rocket after the other and maintaining the set final speed for the last stage of the rocket. If the speed had been less or greater the rocket would have deviated from the area of the Moon.

Another thing which had to be very accurately measured was the angle of ascent of the last stage. Here too, the slightest movement

from the set angle would have led to the rocket missing the target. It must be taken into consideration that the Moon itself moves at very great speed.

All these problems came into play when the previous rocket, Lunik I, was launched. Instead of hitting the moon, it passed by and became a satellite of the Sun.

But this time everything went according to plan, and Lunik II reached the Moon. The only thing that didn't happen exactly as was estimated was the timing—it reached the Moon 84 seconds later than expected.

SOVIET SCIENCE Why are the Russian scientists more successful than others? In the forty-two years of Soviet power the number of scientific staff workers at the Academy of Sciences had increased more than 100 times, said Professor Nesmyanov. The budget of the Academy had increased more than a thousandfold.

The thirteen Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics had become important centres of research, which have made many

discoveries of great importance.

Working in close co-operation with the scientists of the Russian Federation, the scientists of the other Republics are solving complex problems of great theoretical and practical importance.

PEOPLE'S PRIDE "The successes of Soviet science achieved at the cost of tremendous effort on the part of our scientists, are the pride of our people, a contribution to world science by socialist labour," wrote another Soviet scientist, A. Topchiev, dealing with the success of the Sputniks.

And Nesmyanov again: "Of course, success does not come by itself. In Soviet science success is very largely due to the support of the people, the government and the Communist Party. Our laboratories and institutes are filled with more and more contingents of young people who dream boldly of new discoveries, who want to carry out research for the good of humanity."

U.S. HANDICAP No one can deny the American successes in the same field of space travel, but one of the major handicaps of U.S. advancement has been its emphasis on weapons of destruction like the atomic and hydrogen bombs. Another hindrance has been the competitive attitude of co-operative attitude among the various departments interested in space projects. Thus we have the Army vying with the Navy, or the Navy with the Air Force, in trying to launch their rockets into space.

This, and the fact that the American people do not share or participate directly in the achievements of their country, have left the U.S. at the tail end of inter-planetary exploration.

THE FUTURE The news that the first rocket has landed on the moon will bring home to everyone how near the time is when man will set foot on Mars and Venus, and the discoverers of new worlds will race almost at the speed of light far beyond the boundaries of the solar system.

But Soviet science is the science of mankind, says Academician Nesmyanov. "Soviet scientists do not form an exclusive group. They stretch out their hands of friendship to the scientists of the world, remembering that true progress and the further flowering of human knowledge can only be ensured by the co-operation of scientists throughout the world."

UP MY ALLEY

WITH the Russian coat-of-arms on the moon and Mister K. in the U.S.A. the Yankees will undoubtedly do their best to impress both him and the rest of the world with the achievements of the American Way of Life.

We wonder, however, how much different this "way of life" is from the South African brand, for lately the papers have carried numerous reports of violence and crime rampant among the youth of America. The slums of New York have given birth to these murderous youngsters in the same way as the horrors of Johannesburg's shanty-towns have given rise to Spoilers, Msomis and other tsetse gangs.

Whether in New York or Johannesburg, there is no doubt that the youth are being destroyed by a way of life whose basic principle is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

ADVERT in a Johannesburg newspaper: Situation Vacant, middle-aged house-girl with references.

WE trust that the editor of a local paper which published portraits of Makulu-baas Nel and one of his chiefs side-by-side did not contravene any of the apartheid regulations. Anyway, the chief in his admiral's uniform appeared no more significant than the Makulu Baas, but it makes me wonder whether it adds to what-

A TALE OF TWO CHIEFS

THIS is a story of two chiefs who live on a hill. Not the same hill, but two hills separated by land which until very recently had the world's attention riveted upon it.

To the west of Zeerust and beyond Mafeking, at Frenchdale, lives Chief Paulus Mopeli, formerly of Witzieshoek. To the east, in Rustenburg, is Chief Edward Patrick Lebone Molotlegi.

The one is a proud and dignified, if gaunt and sickly man. The other, young, confident, arrogant, resplendent in white uniform and high office achieved at the cost of agreeing to become part of the Bantu Authorities set-up.

IMPRISONED Chief Paulus Mopeli was imprisoned for 12 months in 1951 for holding an illegal meeting in his Reserve home. For his unrelenting opposition to Government policy over stock culling and other related matters he was sent into exile, first to Nebo and then to Frenchdale. For nine long weary years this man has been forcibly separated from his people.

Chief Edward Patrick Lebone Molotlegi, on the other hand, seems to be a man who knows on which side his bread is buttered. Only the other day the Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. De Wet Nel, "Father of the Bantu", installed him as chief of the BaPhokeng tribe.

The years ahead of him are rosy and glittering—if he does without question the bidding of the Government. For all know that these days chiefs are but civil servants and if they cross their masters they can be chiefs no longer.

WASTELAND Picture a scene of utter desolation. Of flat, sandy bush country stretching as far as the eye can see in all directions. Not another hill, not a blade of grass, no stream of house to relieve the monotony of the scene. Not a living soul in sight.

Here and there a few mules or cattle which have strayed and are huddled together in the limited shade which the leafless camel trees give.

To reach Frenchdale from Mafeking, one must travel for fifty miles along a secondary road, then turn off on to a sandy track and thread a way for twelve miles through the bush. One's resentment and anger at the callousness of the Government reaches bursting point when the gate to the Frenchdale Trust Farm is finally reached. For it is here, on a clearing on a hillock, that Chief Mopeli and his fellow exiles have been cast aside by the Nationalists. The spot must have been chosen with diabolical cunning. It would break the spirit of most men, but not of this man of steel and his equally determined friends, it seems.

Quite a contrast to what the Government does for Chief Molotlegi. On his hill he lives in a mansion with several nearby buildings to house his retinue. This site is a few miles out of Rustenburg overlooking a lovely fertile valley. This Chief owns several motor cars and the feast which followed his installation was fit for a king.

PATHETIC ARMY The pomp and ceremony for the occasion were a little pathetic. The Chief's khaki-clad private army with wooden staves at the slope sweated out of step as they hustled their way up the Chief's hill. The women's platoon was garbed in Scottish kilts. Above them all was the Chief himself dressed in his impeccable white admiral's uniform.

Co-operation with the Government's scheme for Bantu Authorities confers great personal power upon this Chief. But the people of



The khaki uniformed army of the new chief of the BaPhokeng.

the BaPhokeng tribe who cheered him as he stood in all his splendour on the specially built rostrum contrasted strongly with their Chief. They are the ordinary, poor, underfed country peasants of the district who get the raw end of every deal made with the Government.

Chief Mopeli at Frenchdale has only five men, two women, two little baby boys, a few chickens and a dog living with him. He is poorly clothed, lives in a dark, badly ventilated rondavel and is a sick man.

He receives no money, food or medical care from the authorities. Offered work as a Government ranger to inspect the fences of the Trust Farm some years ago, Chief Mopeli turned this down. What else might the Government want from him if he took the paltry £2 a month offered him, he demanded suspiciously?

There have been times when Chief Mopeli has gone for days without food. Then small parcels of food arrive from his followers at

home or Africans in the district take pity on him.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Now a Welfare Committee has been organised to send food, clothing and small sums of money to political exiles and on the day Chief Molotlegi was installed with the blessing of the Government, the first parcels were handed over to the exiles of Frenchdale.

Favour and high office are won by Chiefs who agree to be tools of the Bantustan scheme of the Nationalists. Misery in exile has been the lot of Chiefs who ranged themselves with their people against the Government, but they have held fast, even in exile, to their pride, honour and self-respect as representatives of their people.

"ART IS FOR ALL," SAY SPANISH DANCERS

Coloureds Protest Against Theatre Apartheid

CAPE TOWN. IF he had known that he would dance only for White audiences he would never have accepted the tour of South Africa, said Antonio, the world-renowned Spanish dancer who completed his Cape Town season last week.

Several members of the Coloured community picketed the Alhambra theatre for two nights last week protesting against the colour-bar in the theatre.

Miss Fatima Kara, who organised the protest, said that she had written to African Consolidated Theatres to find out whether Antonio would be dancing for Non-Whites. "I have not even had the courtesy of a reply," she stated.

Miss Kara then wrote to Antonio and received a personal letter from him expressing his regret at not being able to perform for Non-Whites. He explained that under his contract he was not in a position to do anything about it.

On the first night of the demonstrations several members of the dance troupe came out of the theatre to see the demonstrators. On being told what it was all about they expressed amazement at the fact that Non-Whites were not permitted in the theatre. "Art is for all," they said.

COLOUR BAR CRIMINAL Antonio himself expressed his disgust at the colour bar. "It is criminal that they are not allowed to see me dance," he told a re-

porter. "I did not know when I signed the contract that I would dance for Whites only." If there were laws providing for a colour-bar in the theatre, they were unjust, criminal and ridiculous, he said.

Several people entering the theatre expressed their support for the demonstrators and one woman said, "You're dead right. If I had known I would have taken a placard and joined you."



G. Hoosain and Fatima Kara demonstrating outside the Alhambra Theatre last week.

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TREASON TRIAL IS MILITANT ACTION

TREASONABLE?

From Robert Resha

THE treason trial is still dragging on. So far almost 2,000 documents have been handed in, 1,000,000 words have been recorded and 33 witnesses, members of the Special branch and police force, have given evidence on the documents seized at offices of the Congress and Peace Council, from individuals and at the Congress of the People.

Defending counsel, Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., cross-examined Head-Constable J. S. Viviers on the documents he seized from Mrs. Helen Joseph.

Fischer: Did you know she was taking a course in Social Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand?

Viviers: I did not know. Did you notice books on political theory and economics?—There might have been.

On sociology and psychology? Possibly a large number of books on trade unionism and India?—It is possible.

Did you know that Das Kapital by Karl Marx was one of the prescribed books for the course?—I did not know.

Mr. Fischer then read one of the documents handed in by the Crown, "Women of South Africa". The witness admitted that the document dealt with passes, education, the right to live, to form trade unions and to travel.

Cross-examining former Head-Constable Herbst of the Special Branch, who also searched and took documents from Mrs. H. Joseph, Mr. Fischer asked if one of the documents seized was a speech at the Congress of the People by Mrs. Joseph. Mr. Herbst agreed it was. He also agreed that the speech dealt with crowded transport, bad housing, malnutrition, and demands for hospitals and pensions for those too old to work.

Mr. Fischer: That speech could be described as a speech from a social worker, not so?

Viviers: I rather not give an opinion. I will leave it to My Lords.

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY MILITANT ACTION

Mr. Plewman (for the defence) questioned Det-Sgt. Momberg on a document "Economics and Politics in South Africa" taken from a flat on December, 5, 1956.

Plewman: Have you any recollection at what stage you found this document?

Momberg: I cannot say how I found it.

It appears as if this document was in an envelope?—Yes, it does appear so.

Would you dispute that there were other books, text books and

magazines that you did not take?—I would not dispute that.

Were you present at the women's demonstration in August, 1956?

Det-Sgt. Momberg said that he had gone to the Union Buildings, where the demonstration had taken place, and seen a number of women.

Mr. Plewman then said that women marched to the Union Buildings and settled down at the amphitheatre. While there, they sang songs, then presented a petition to the Prime Minister. After that they stood in silence for half an hour and then dispersed.

Mr. Plewman: I submit that that is an outstanding example of what is referred to in the document as "extra-parliamentary militant action".

VIVID MEMORY

The previous Monday August, 31, will for a long time remain vivid in the minds of the thirty men and women now on trial for high treason. For thirty-five minutes, from 3.45 p.m. to 4.20 p.m. the accused, some with mouths half-opened, stunned and amazed, listened to the Crown reading into the record a document seized at the offices of the South African Congress of Democrats. The reading of this startling 24-page document took another half-an-hour the following day.

The document is "Communique on the Conference of Information Bureau of Communist Parties". According to the document it appears the conference was held in November, 1949, and that it was attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and Italy. Among matters dealt with at this conference were defence of peace and struggle against warmongers, unity of the working class and the tasks of the Commun-

ist and workers' parties. This document was handed in by the fifth witness, Head-Constable H. P. Koekoemoer.

In reply to questions, Head-Constable Van Papendorf agreed that he took a world map which showed Moscow and Peking. He said that he took the map because it related to the Peace Council.

Mr. Kentridge (for the defence): What are the duties of the Special Branch?

Van Papendorf: It will take me a long time to explain.

Kentridge: Are the duties of the Special Branch different from the work of other detectives?

Van Papendorf: Yes, they are different. Members of the C.I.D. are interested in crime, we are concerned with politics.

Kentridge: Head-Cons. van Papendorf, you were on the mailing list of the South African Peace Council?

Van Papendorf: Yes I was.

Kentridge: You had many of these documents. If one of your colleagues in the Special Branch had searched your house he would have found a lot of these documents?

Van Papendorf: Yes.

50,000 VOLUNTEERS

After Mr. Kentridge had read into the record a document in which Chief Lutuli said that the call for 50,000 volunteers gave the Government and the police unnecessary sleepless nights and criticised Bhengu's Congress, he asked: "Do you know the Bhengu type of Congress?"

Van Papendorf: Bhengu made propaganda against the ANC. He eventually went to jail for a criminal offence, not a political offence.

Kentridge: When you reached the Congress of Democrats offices in June, 1957, what were you looking for?

Van Papendorf: We were looking for evidence in connection with the bus strike in Alexandra Township and other townships.

Kentridge: Did you not look for information in connection with the

boycott of a certain cigarette company which was being boycotted at the time?

Van Papendorf: No.

Kentridge: Why were you looking for evidence in connection with the bus strike?—We were looking for evidence in connection with the bus strike and the stay-at-home. The offence was stipulated in the search warrant. The search warrant was different from the one I had in September, 1955, when I searched the offices.

Mr. Kentridge read a document about the campaign for a national day of prayer. He said that it was on record that 15,000 Europeans had sent telegrams to the Minister of Justice. He then asked the witness if he knew how the Congress of Democrats organised this campaign.

Head-Constable Van Papendorf said that those taking part outside the City Hall and other places by the COD were people who were asked to sign post cards.

Mr. Kentridge: Did anything happen to those who did not sign?—No, nothing happened.

I am asking you this question Head-Constable Van Papendorf because this is supposed to be an example of militant action.

Wage Increases For Wool Workers

Port Elizabeth

Workers at Fine Wool Products, Uitenhage, have won wage increases as a result of an agreement between the employers and workers' representatives at an Industrial Council meeting here. About 400 workers will be affected by the agreement which takes effect immediately and will last for three years.

The agreement covers all grades of workers in the industry. Wages have been increased by amounts ranging from 1s. to 5s. weekly.

In addition an attendance bonus of 4/6d. a week will be paid for regular attendance and punctuality. Trade union officials say that, including piece work allowances, most workers will earn from £5 to £6 a week.

The following represented the workers at the Council meeting: Mr. Emmanuel Isaacs (Durban Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union), Miss Lizzie Walton (Local Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union), Mrs. Susie Mabutha and Mrs. Joyce Smith.

Women Charged With Pass Book Robberies

Port Elizabeth

In the course of the last two weeks, three cases of alleged robbery have come before the courts. The accused—all women—are alleged to have robbed women of their dom passes (Reference Books).

In their evidence the Crown witnesses stated that they took out reference books about three months ago. The Dom Pass unit left because it could not make much headway as a result of concerted picketing.

Of the five people who have been charged, 3 have already been convicted—Mrs. Mamaduna Biyana, Miss Maria Maseko and Mrs. Nozina Maseko. They were sentenced to 7, 5 and 5 months respectively. Three months of Mrs. Biyana's sentence is with compulsory labour.

In answer to a question, Maria told the court that she had not taken out the dom pass because she had seen the misery that the carrying of passes had brought to men and their families.

This week Mrs. Florence Matomela and a juvenile will be tried on the same charge.

LET THE BANNED SPEAK—No. 1



"Defend The Congress"
—Chief Lutuli

THE plea to defend the African National Congress is directed to all who truly value freedom and democracy and perforce must believe in the dictum: "FREEDOM IS INDIVISIBLE AND DEMOCRACY NON-RACIAL!"

The African National Congress works for the birth of a truly democratic South Africa wherein human rights as expressed in the United Nations Charter shall be enjoyed by all in the land on a basis of complete equality. That is why the ANC is uncompromisingly opposed to a status quo in South Africa that relegates Non-Whites to a position of virtual serfdom.

We, in the African National Congress, would like to see South Africa become this true democracy without going through a bloodbath. Non-Whites are voteless. This situation compels us to have recourse to non-violent methods of struggle; no other method could be consonant with our aim of a bloodless struggle as far as possible.

Because we stand for democratic values and high-value ideals we solicit in our "Defend Congress Appeal" the support of all freedom lovers who wish to see South Africa progress under peaceful conditions where all her peoples shall live in mutual respect and friendship.

DUE TO MALICE

The African National Congress is being subjected to unjustified threats in Government circles and to the abuse of reactionary elements in White South Africa. Some of this attack is misguided and is due to ignorance of our objectives and aspirations. Most of it, however, is due to malice born from selfishness and greed.

I would say this to Congress supporters and sympathisers: "Attack is the best means of defence." The "Defend Congress Appeal" should be a challenge to us to intensify our liberation struggle and to show the earnestness of our desire to win freedom and democracy.

This will demand from us an unqualified devotion to the cause and scrupulous adherence and loyalty to Congress objectives, programme of action and methods of struggle with due obedience to Congress decisions.

DISCIPLINED CONDUCT MUST BE OUR HALL-MARK!

A. J. LUTULI

P.O. Groutville Mission Reserve, GROUTVILLE, Natal.



The three judges in the Treason Trial on their way to court. From the left, Mr. Justice Kennedy, Mr. Justice Bekker and Mr. Justice Rumpff, the presiding judge.

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